

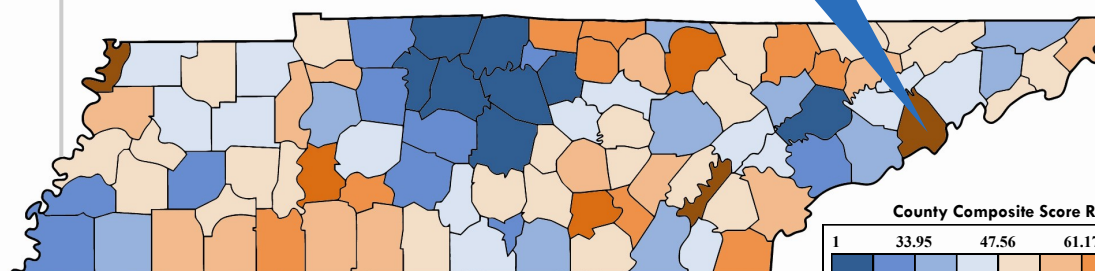
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: COCKE COUNTY

2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): **35,662**Pop. Density: **36/square mile**Seat of Government: **Newport**Largest City: **Newport**

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR	DATA	RANK
McNairy	77	Employment and Earnings Composite	74.20	90 ▬
Grainger	78	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$24,488	87 ▼
Houston	79	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	76.16%	45 ▼
Johnson	80	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	60.6%	77 ▼
Clay	81	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	10.8%	74 ▲
Polk	82	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	24.9%	88 ▼
Hardin	83	Economic Autonomy Composite	76.25	92 ▼
Lewis	84	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total†	31.2%	8† ▼
Jackson	85	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	7.8%	91 ▼
Sequatchie	86	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	73.3%	80 ▼
Union	87	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.92%	90 ▼
Campbell	88	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	17.6%	82 ▼
Macon	89	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	29.3%	91 ▼
Perry	90	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	60.2%	86 ▲
Fentress	91	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	64	82 ▼
Grundy	92	County Overview: Women in Cocke County experienced a decrease in overall rank between 2000 and 2010, with weak or negative trends in most indicators measured. Notably, women earned higher wages, more degrees, and are now more likely to be a part of the workforce than they were in 2000, but they still rank among the lowest in the state in median income, poverty, healthcare access and academic attainment. Local teens are also more likely than most of their peers to become pregnant or dropout of high school. Interestingly, estimates suggest that women do own a large portion of local businesses.		
Cocke	93			
Meigs	94			
Lake	95			

Down
from
84th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

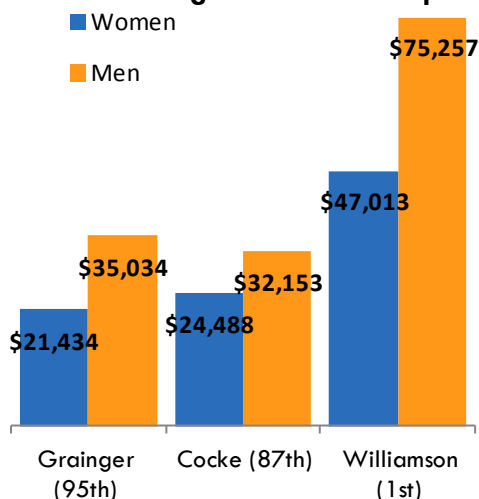
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Cocke County

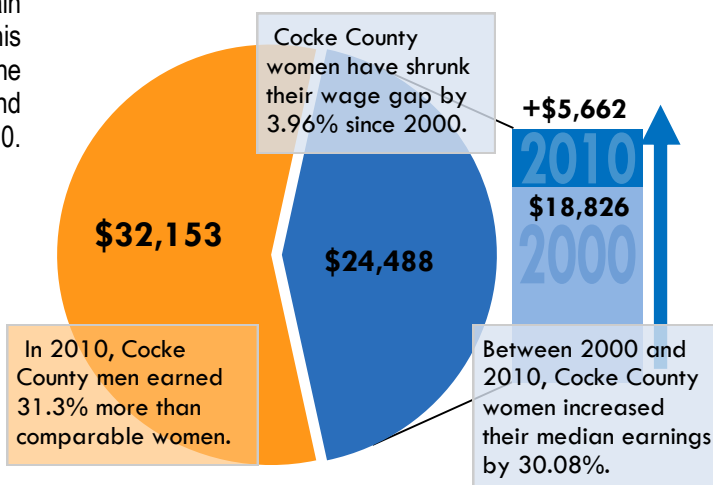
▼ Earnings

Cocke County women added \$5,662 to their median income between 2000 and 2010, but remain among the lowest earners in Tennessee, at 85th. This progress outpaced inflation and male gains in the county during that period, but fell somewhat behind state trends and dropped to 87th from 85th in 2000. Local men earned the 80th ranked income in 2010.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



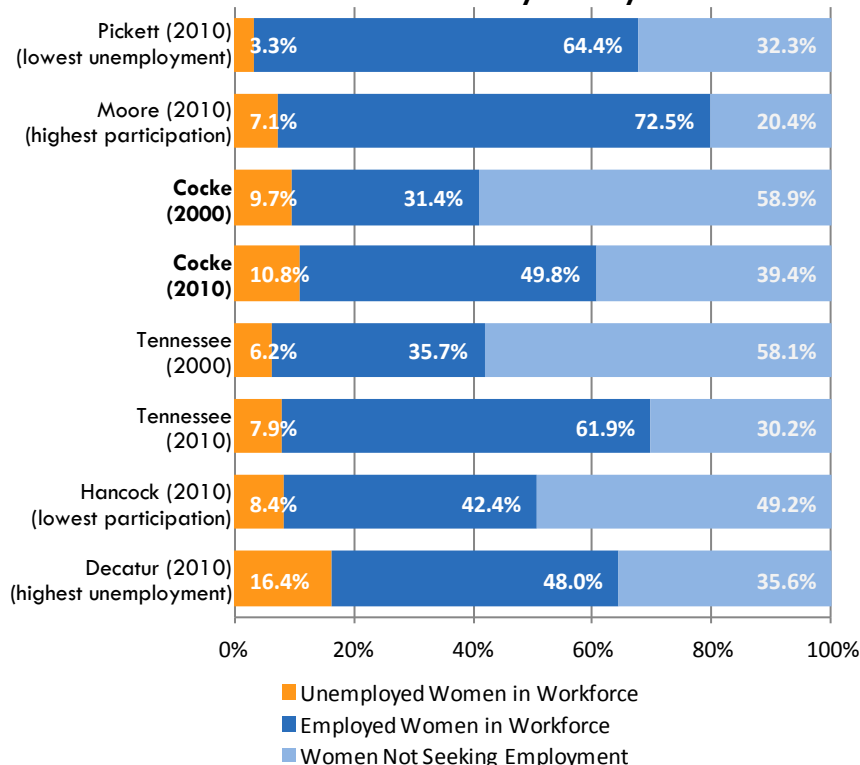
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Growth in female income rates also led to a modest increase in the amount that women earn as a percentage of men in the county. Roughly one percent shy of the statewide figure, Cocke County women were estimated to earn 76.16 percent of their male counterparts' wages in 2010. This indicator fell slightly after 2000 as well, from 42nd to 45th.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

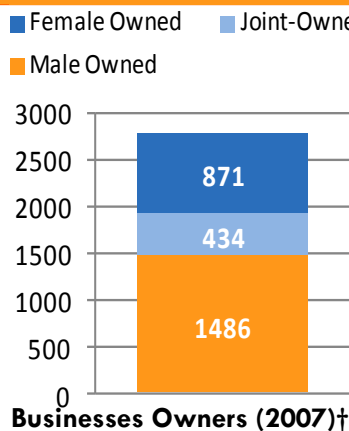


Women in Cocke County continue to participate in the workforce at a lower rate than most women in Tennessee. At 60.6 percent, fewer than two-thirds of women ages 20-64 were seeking work or employed in 2010. While this was an improvement over figures in 2000—when only 40 percent were working—Cocke's relative ranking decreased from 57th to 77th.

Cocke County men were also less likely to join the workforce than many of their peers statewide. Only 72.2 percent of working-age men were part of the recognized labor pool in 2010, and those men were notably more likely to be out-of-work than the average Tennessean. Men in the county were seeking jobs at a rate of 13.4 percent, versus 10.8 percent among local women. Female unemployment also increased, but more slowly than in some counties, improving from 92nd to 74th in this indicator's rankings.

Unfortunately, women with infant children were highly likely to be unemployed; at a rate of 12.3 percent.

The Status of Women in: Cocke County



Managerial positions held by women in the county grew modestly between 2000 and 2010, but fell behind state trends, resulting in a drop from 79th to 88th.

Female business ownership appears to have increased by roughly one percent as a portion of total businesses, and Cocke County maintained a high ranking in this indicator relative to other counties, despite dropping two places to 8th.

When considered along with jointly-owned firms, women were estimated to influence ownership decisions in 46.8 percent of the county's businesses.

Women At Work

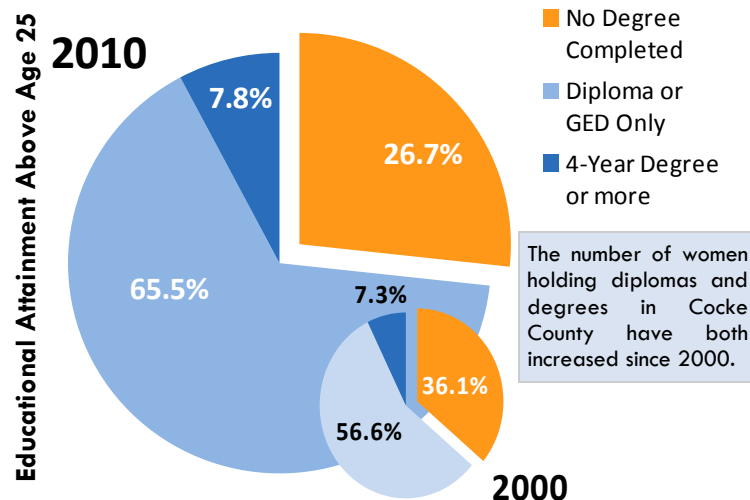
Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Cocke County grew slightly between 2000 and 2010, from 30.4% to 31.2%.

Business Ownership†

Estimates for Cocke County also indicate that women own more businesses, up from 23.8% to 24.9% in 2007.

Education



Degree attainment and high school graduation rates both improved between 2000 and 2010, and Cocke County was home to 9.4 percent fewer women with neither in 2010.

Roughly 10 percent more women had diplomas in 2010 than in 2000—though the county's rank in this indicator decreased one place to 80th.

Despite small gains, Cocke County's population of college graduates also fell behind the statewide rate of 22.3 percent and dropped from 83rd to 91st.

Dropouts in Cocke County also compared poorly statewide, reaching 0.92 percent and ranking 90th.

Living

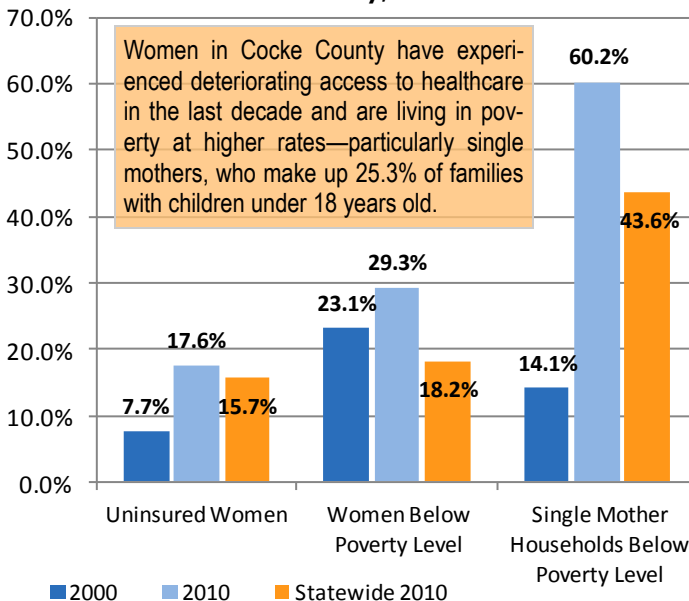
Access to health insurance decreased significantly in Cocke County between 2000 and 2010, with the uninsured population of women more than doubling over ten years to 17.6 percent—ranking 82nd in 2010, and dropping from 40th.

The population of women living in poverty was one of the largest in the state in 2000 (ranked 88th), and grew to 29.3 percent in 2010. As a result, the county's rank in this category decreased to 91st.

When limited to those who are the single heads of households with children, the percentage of local women living in poverty increased to 60.2 percent. This is significantly higher than the statewide rate of 43.6 percent, though the county actually improved in rankings for this category by one spot, to 86th.

The estimated pregnancy rate among teens in Cocke County was 60 out of every 1000 girls in 2010, worsening to 82nd from 78th in 2000.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Cocke County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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